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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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3. The MSP was composed of a number of projects. It was housed in the old GEMA building, in which other organizations were also located. The entire combine there was called the "Technical Office/Berlin." The group was concerned with DM instrumentation. WILKE, a German, was the technical director of the group. The administrative head was a Soviet engineering major whose name was SHUPTA. The principal members of the WILKE group were as follows:

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BOSSE, Dr. Ing.

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A antenna specialist. He worked on radar wave pattern distribution problems.

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Rheinhold, DRAHEIM, Ing.

An electronics engineer who worked under Dr. WOLFF.

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Erich HUETTMANN

He was in charge of testing measuring instruments, and headed what might be called a standardization laboratory. He is now in Berlin with RFT (Radio, Wireless, Telegraph) Co., which is housed in the old GEMA building.

KRAETTER, Dipl. Ing.

The oscillograph specialist of the WILKE group. He was formerly with Fernseh,AG, Berlin. (This concern is now located in Darnstadt.(sic) KRAETTER is presently employed at Graetz in Altena, near Muenster.

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WILKE

Technical leader of the WILKE group.

Hermann, WOLFF, Dr.

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Formerly employed at AEG, Berlin. In the WILKE group he worked on transmission problems. He is more of an engineer than a physicist; he concerned himself with routine research projects in general.

There were a number of additional personnel assigned to the WILKE group, such as mechanics, technicians, etc.

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4. Other groups of workers in the MSP organization were housed in the building. Very close observation and control was exercised over the personnel of the MSP, a vacuum tube laboratory was located there whose chief was Dr. Peter WILDE

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WILKE is now in Berlin-Rahnsdorf, there was a liquid rocket fuel group of the MSP as well as a chemistry group. a group which worked on the development of servo-mechanisms for guided missiles. This group was headed by Ing. Herbert MUMMERT, a German who was the technical director of the group, and a Soviet, Ing. KLARITZKI, who was the administrative head.

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5.

a. Impulse generator
b. Antenna transmission meter
c. Absorption frequency meter for tank circuits
d. Impulse oscillograph

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All of the above were for operation in the 30 centimeter to six meter range. Lorenz and Telefunken had been doing development work on such devices. The WILKE group was primarily interested in increasing the band width of the above devices. items (b) and (c) at the radar laboratory #10, Leningrad.

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6. The impulse generator (item (a) in paragraph 5) was a variable pulse frequency, variable pulse width generator, obviously for testing radar transmitters.

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The generator may have a few unusual design features

/Enclosure (A) includes the specifications of this a generator of this type for measuring purposes at Institute 49, Leningrad, in 1947.) All the other items listed in paragraph 5/ were of conventional design and presented nothing new.

7. another group in 50X1-HUM the same building was called Institute Berlin and was engaged in the reconstruction of the various Schmetterling devices.

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constructing the circuit diagram of the Schmetterling "C" device.

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this task very likely had already been completed by the Institute Berlin, and the Soviets merely desired an independent check on the former work.

8. in October of 1945, about 80 per cent of the old GEMA equipment and apparatus had been removed from the building. it had been sent to the USSR. had to build test apparatus, and co50X1-HUM cated machine-shop equipment from other concerns. Vacuum tubes, resistors, etc., were acquired from old German wartime stocks.

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no Russian equipment, instruments, or test devices at that time, although toward the fall of 1946, a few were in evidence. 50X1-HUM platinum and molybdenum were almost impossible to obtain officially in the laboratory of Dr. WILDE, and they had to be bought on the blackmarket. 50X1-HUM

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9.

10.

Another group was taken to Leningrad, USSR, along with the WILKE group personnel. This group consisted of personnel from the servo-mechanism group of Ing. Herbert MUMMERT. 50X1-HUM

ENCLOSURE (A): Specifications of Pulse Generator 1G1-1

SPECIFICATIONS OF PULSE GENERATOR 161-1

The generator was developed at the MSP on the premises of the former GEMA in Berlin Koepenick.

a. Pulse frequency: 10 cps to 15 kc. variable.

b. Pulse amplitude: variable up to 100 volts, polarity plus or minus.

c. Pulse width: variable from one microsecond to ? milliseconds (order of magnitude).

d. Built-in time marker: Black and white control at the Wehnelt cylinder of the control oscilloscope; distance between time marks 0.2 microseconds and one microsecond.

e. Cathode-ray tube available as control oscilloscope. Could also be used as Hess oscilloscope for external voltages.

f. Phase displacement of outgoing pulse possible within small range.

g. Pulse amplitude could be measured by shifting DC voltage. Type of tubes used were mostly AF 100. Pulse was produced from sinusoidal voltage through limitation and differentiation, the latter by means of a special variometer connection.